

THE GLEICHEN CALL

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DR. GERSHAW, M.P., WRITES OF DOINGS AT OTTAWA

The long 1941 session of Parliament is drawing to a close and all Canadians are impressed with the magnitude of Canada's war activity. Plans in Canada have been constructed to produce the modern weapons of destruction such as tanks and air planes. The tanks being turned out to 16 tons and the labor and material in each is worth about \$90,000. In a month's time 100 of these will have been sent to Russia and by 1942 Canada will be turning out 200 a month. Since the war started 3,749 airplanes have been assembled in Canada and 1,986 have been received from U.S.A.

On November 4th, the House of Commons witnessed the very unusual scene of seeing a member change his seat and separate himself from his party. Mr. Roy from Gaspé, illustrated his particular case by telling the following story: "I met called on an acquaintance. He was first told that the man was not at home. He then forced the door but was received with a heap of abuse. He went a third time and was taken by the scruff of the neck and kicked down the veranda." He then said, "Well I don't think that man wants to see me." Mr. Roy intimated that he had not been welcomed in the Conservative party.

A new Conservative leader will soon be named and the general opinion is that Mr. Arthur Meighen will be chosen.

Colonel Balton has just returned from Europe where he was in command of the Canadian Army and discussed the war plans with the leaders in that part of the Empire. During a two month recruiting campaign 34,800 men had joined the army and 15,600 had enlisted in the navy and air force. This was far in excess of the \$2,000 they had called for but since then they had hoped to get 37,000 men and had received only something over 34,000. There are now 110,000 Canadian soldiers overseas.

Colonel Balton said that a committee of the cabinet will continuously examine and "determine" the most effective way in which Canada can keep up her fighting forces.

The Air Force has no trouble in getting men. Hundreds are trying to measure up to the exacting qualifications. More than 400 young men are on the waiting list for the navy. Mr. Hansen has also returned from England. He was proud of what the Canadians had done and has many human interest stories to tell. He said tribute to the spirit of "No surrender" which animated even men he talked to in England whether he was the highest in Whitehall Palace or the most humble dweller in London and where the bombing had caused such terrible destruction. No peace talk, no compromise, is in evidence there. Yet they are mutual that the end is not yet. They are sure that when the great conflagration that is taking place on the eastern front is settled one way or the other that Hitler will return to the attempted invasion of Britain. That invasion attempt will be more terrible than ever attempted in days gone by. Britain will not be subdued. The last words Mr. Churchill said to Mr. Hansen were "Better to die than be conquered and we do not intend to be conquered."

Sincerely,
F. W. GERSHAW,

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

Some people blame the economic system known as "laissez-faire" for the accumulation for the Canadian wheat surplus and so for the present low wheat price.

By "laissez-faire" is meant that order which for long we had become used to, and by which merchants sold the farmers' products on the markets of the world and brought back to farmers in exchange the goods and commodities made by city people; and all without any under-interferences by governments. The fact, however, that wheat markets have been lost, and that a wheat surplus has accumulated in definite evidence allege these people, that the system of "laissez-faire" has broken down, and so must be replaced by a so-called "planned economy."

The truth is that it is not "laissez-faire" that has failed, but that governments with their policies of high tariffs quotas and other restrictions

BRITAIN'S INDIAN ARMY IN ACTION—The soldiers belong to the

Sikh Regiment famous in Britain's military history for its valor. They fought brilliantly in Eritrea, in the East African campaign, and later

News Items of Local Interest

The annual meeting of the Meadowbrook Hall Association will be held in the hall on Friday evening November 21st starting at 9 o'clock.

L. Larson of Arrowwood is holding an auction sale on November 22nd commencing at 1 o'clock. Commodore Allen will be the auctioneer.

Miss V. Taylor spent the past week in town visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Taylor. Miss Taylor has been on the staff of the Calgary General Hospital for the past several years and left on Sunday to take up a position on the nursing staff of the Drumheller hospital.

The sixteenth annual Old Times' banquet and dance will be held in the Community Hall on Friday evening November 28th. A splendid program is being arranged for the banquet of which more particulars will be given in another issue. This year the Red Cross Society Gleichen branch will stage the event.

Remembrance Day service was held at the monument Tuesday morning when several hundred citizens, soldiers, veterans and children attended. The weather was ideal for the occasion and the service was led by members of the Salvation Army. Members of the Legion from all over the district were present and with a background of soldiers made the scene very impressive. After hoisting the flag to the top of the mast and laying a number of wreaths at the base of the monument the crowd disbanded.

The quarterly meeting of the Meadowbrook Social Credit Group was held on Thursday evening at the Stenrock school. The illustrated lecture given by Mr. Anselm M.L.A. proved very interesting and instructive to the large crowd. More lectures of this type would serve the people what conditions we are up against and what is our duty as a citizen of our great democracy. Mr. McCune also made a few very apt remarks. The different parts of the lecture was interspersed by some very pleasing musical numbers. A piano solo by Miss Sarah McMullen, songs by Miss Betsy Bell and Miss Sarah McMullen and two very lovely musical selections by Mr. and Mrs. B. Bollinger. The ladies of the group wish to thank all those who helped on the program to make a very successful evening.

Following the program Mr. Anselm answered many questions while the ladies served lunch. The next Social Credit meeting will be held some time in February. Members are asked to watch for date and place.

A meeting of the town council was held last week. Among one of the items considered was an increase for old age pension by a pensioner which was approved. By law No. 315 amending by law No. 207 a by law governing the civic half holiday on Wednesday making it compulsory for employers to close that afternoon in respect of any other holiday falling to international trade, have interfered with that healthy system of "laissez-faire" but rather the abolishing of those tariff walls and other ingenious interferences with legitimate trade that have prevented the free flow of commerce in the interests of farmers and of all

joined the British forces in the Western Desert, Libya. This photograph shows a Sikh machine gun detachment making good use of what little cover is afforded in this terrain.

News Items of Local Interest

In the same week was passed. The last house at the Irrigation lake was up for sale and was being handled by the Board of Trade.

The Gleichen U.F.W.A. met at the home of Mrs. Kneford last Thursday with 20 members and six visitors present. The roll call was answered up "By do most men prefer blonds?"

After a short business meeting Mrs. Wagner, director for Bow River, gave a short interesting talk. A delay luncheon was served by Mrs. Hadden, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. Walker. Members are requested to remember to bring quilt pieces to the next meeting which will be held on November 20th at the home of Mr. Karl Samson.

The Legion was very successful in the sale of poppies this year. In fact they sold every flower they had. The members wish to express their gratitude and appreciation for the kindly and ready support of the general public of Gleichen and district. The willing support to the campaign indicates that in spite of the multitudinous and worthy activities connected with the present war effort, you have not forgotten those men who fought in the war of 1914-18 and came back disabled for life. The proceeds of the campaign go to assist these disabled veterans and their dependents. The Legion wishes also to thank those poppy sellers for their untiring efforts to make the sale so successful.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
Holy Communion 11 a.m.
Rev. L. T. Pearson, B.A. (Incumbent.)

THE RUM ISSUE

By FRED JOHNS
This Column Given to News of the Gleichen Branch of the Canadian Legion

Stand To!

Our company is still in Fernie, Nelson and Trail, but may not be for very long so you will have news from a new place soon. We are always ready for a move, although we could be much worse off than where we are. We have been close dodging Jack Frost which suits me. On the 3rd we had our first snow but it fell in a fifty-fifty mixture with rain and was gone in an hour after the fall had ceased. Yesterday the 4th it was fine in the morning but pouring rain by sundown and today was just like any day in summer. That seems to be the weather program for this part of B.C.

I have been reading the large enlistment from Gleichen in comparison with the population and find that Drumheller has an equal or better record. While a number of fine boys have joined up from Trail I don't think it compares with Nelson. Trail enlisted in the same proportion as some smaller towns they would have a lot more to show. The house after the fall had ceased. Yesterday the 4th it was fine in the morning but pouring rain by sundown and today was just like any day in summer. That seems to be the weather program for this part of B.C.

per cent of the readers must call it a lot of bunk and the other fifty don't care. I often figure "what's the use?" and then I run on to something or meet some Gleichen people and instead of quitting I find myself writing it down and sending it in.

I paid a visit to Frank Sharp recently and found him dashing hither and yon as the English say. He is the same Frank and always up to the eyes in work. Besides being employed at the plant he is chairman of the Workmen's Committee working on the savings drive and playing in an orchestra besides other minor interests.

Many people are wondering how the price and wages control is going to make out. Those who are getting fat salaries now are quite satisfied but the ones who are not getting enough to begin with are not so enthusiastic. Just how the board is going to control prices when no control is put on profits is hard to understand. Some of the retailers here are already complaining that the wholesalers' prices even now are above the legal selling price for retailers. Anyone can see that prices must be controlled, not only for rents but for everything else but the problem will have to be considered from both sides.

Before the war is over the entire man power and production and also the finances of the country will have to be nationalized. That will be for every country in the world and Canada won't be able to stay out. The only way to beat the states using total war is to fight them with total war. That is what has caused the discontent in the age classes 'also' what strikes there have been have not been serious. When war broke out every one expected conscription of man power and were ready to throw in everything they had but intended to demand conscription of wealth and resources as well. The government gave out the word that war supplies would be produced on cost plus five and half per cent but the big industrialists were the first to go on strike and they got their way. The Bren gun contract and a few others

made it plain that the sky was the limit so everyone determined to get all he could. Now many of the big plants are built by the government on the understanding that when the war is over they will be turned over to the companies operating them or paid for in income profile which is the same. So three cheers for Canada and the profiteers.

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Talking Books are books recorded on phonograph discs for the use of the blind. Such books are recorded in England and the United States and are distributed in Canada through the library facilities of the Canadian National Library. They are loaned just like books and the service is free. Blind persons who use Talking Books must have a specially-designed reading machine to handle the records. Last year 263 blind men and women in Canada made use of this service. A chart published in the most recent annual report of the C.N.L.B. shows that, in the first year that Talking-Books were loaned, 1935, Talking-Book readers borrowed 5,696 records. The growth of the business is indicated by the fact that in 1936 15,678 were borrowed and 1937 35,891; in 1938 43,448; in 1939 49,891; and in the year 1940, which the report covers, 53,759. The longest record in the Talking-Book library is Les Misérables which takes 104 records. Gone with the Wind a poor second with 90 records.

AIRGRAPH MESSAGES TO UNITED KINGDOM EFFECTIVE NOV. 15

On countless occasions persons living in the two oceans from our boys overseas have heard, time after time, the request "and me a letter!" Few persons, however, realize the gigantic task confronting the Canadian Post Office Department in ensuring a smooth and regular trans-Atlantic mail service under war time conditions. Despite the careful study given to the handling of these military mails, delay is sometimes inevitable. Suitable shipping space must be found then more time may elapse before the convey can be assembled, while the ocean voyage (often takes longer than in peace time. There, too, is always the possibility of loss through enemy action, while on arrival in the Old Country delay may be occasioned because of the black-out, enemy air action, and similar conditions, so that many a letter may elapse before the man on active service can hear from his loved one.

Last summer to overcome similar difficulties and delays of ordinary mail service between the British Forces in the Middle East and their friends and relatives in Great Britain the British General Post Office introduced the modern Airgraph Message system to facilitate their correspondence. The first to use the Airgraph system from London to the Middle East was Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, who mailed the initial Airgraph message on behalf of the women at home to General Sir Claude Auchinleck, G.C., I.E., Commander in Chief, Middle East, in which Her Majesty sent her greetings to the Forces.

The enormous time and space conserving possibilities of Airgraph recommended the system to the Canadian Postal authorities, and the careful study plans have been finally completed for the inauguration of Airgraph service to expedite messages from correspondents in this country to the members of the Armed Forces in Great Britain. Airgraph, which utilizes the aid of air transportation and of photography will undoubtedly be welcomed by those on the home front and the lady on active service.

A person wishing to send a message to a member of the armed forces in the United Kingdom may now get a special Airgraph Message form at his Post Office—a single sheet, which has a special space reserved for the written message and address and for the photograph. From actual experience it has been found that black ink gives the best results in reproducing an Airgraph message. This must not be colored inks, greens, purples and reds, as they do not reproduce so well.

Each Airgraph message form will be prepared at the specially reduced fee of only ten cents—just one third of ordinary Trans-Atlantic Mail postage! Preparation will be made by postpaid stamp, affixed to the space provided or the reverse side of the message form. The message will be handed in unopened by the sender at the post office. Envelopes should not be used. Airgraph messages will be given the most expeditious routing and handling, either by air or rail, as is quickest; and will be transmitted to the United Kingdom, where they will be checked, numbered and processed, and the original messages filed.

These Airgraph messages will be photographed on microfilm at such a degree of reduction that the photographic images of the letters will occupy about 1/250 of the area of material required by the originals. In this way a roll of film would contain 1,700 letter pages and weigh only 1/100 of the original 1,700 pages.

This film will be despatched by air to Great Britain, where an arrangement will be made of each message; and the prints will be placed in envelopes and delivered to the units on formations of the addressees by the Canadian Postal Corps.

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\$10 REWARD—For information leading to recovery of black gelding, docked tail, heavy mane, branded eye, faded left shoulder. R. O. Sykes, Box 408, Calgary.

All materials. Our drive is gathering momentum. The winter offers opportunities for gathering of secondary materials and preparing them for market, and we are going to capitalize on it.

The director went on to relate salvage to Canadian man-power. There is an impending shortage of labor, he said, and anything that is a short cut to the production of war materials is of distinct importance. Salvage by reusing all sorts of secondary war materials is a short cut.

Another thing that your reporter learned is the need for larger accumulations of rags for the war effort.

"Our machines of war are insatiable" say factory inspectors. "They even greater quantities of rags than the secondary textile industry has been supplying them. Canadians who destroy rags among their homes are unwittingly handicapping our war weapon production."

Your reporter conducted a survey and found the following facts. Rags are essential as wipers. Every miling machine does its metal cutting in a special lubricant. Keeping the parts clean helps to promote efficiency. Rags are important equipment in airplane overhaul plants. Explosive plants are safest when they are scrupulously clean.

The manufacturing of depth charges necessitates an operation called water testing. Every container has to be immersed in a large tank to ensure complete air-tightness of the chamber to hold TNT. Rags are essential equipment to make this work perfect.

Rags are also vital in wood-working factories making airplane propellers. The painting of air-ventilating bags of these plants use great quantities of rags, to ensure perfect application of treating coats. Gluing linen tips to these propellers is one of the messiest war jobs. Without rags the operators running this work would be helpless.

"It should be clear that rags are always of war," commented Mr. Knightley. Besides cleaning, they are used in place factories to wrap up engine parts for shipping.

Not is the end of rag usage in war time. Wool—in the form of sweaters, socks, etc.—has re-use value. These articles are first graded for quality and sterilized. They are then shredded and spun into yarn. This yarn, mixed with virgin wool, is reweaved into army blankets and clothing. These commodities are noted for their durability and warmth.

Ask what was the best way for the Canadian householder, wanting to do this patriotic job to co-operate in getting rags to Canada's industries. Mr. Knightley said: "All rags collected around the home should be sorted and wrapped in separate parcels. Old carpets and scrap bagging can also be used. These should be kept apart. When a collection has been made,



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the householder should phone their local salvage committee, and donate their contribution. The local salvage committee will see that these important articles of modern warfare find their way to the cleaning and reclamation plants, and thence to the various war industries. We really want all the rags we can get."

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STABILIZATION OF PRICES AND WAGES

Your Country asks your loyal support of this Wartime Measure

TWO NEW CONTROLS have now become essential in Canada's wartime design for living. These are:

(1) Control of Prices

Commencing November 17, 1941, there may be no increase in the prices of goods and services generally unless absolutely necessary and authorized by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

(2) Control of Wages

No employer, with certain limited exceptions, may increase the basic wage rates paid to his employees unless authorized by a Board on which the Government, employers and employees are represented. But after February 15, 1942, every employer with the same exceptions, will be obliged to pay a cost of living bonus and to adjust this bonus every three months.

Action Necessary to Stop Inflation

This Government action has been taken to prevent the inflation we knew in the last war, and its subsequent depression, unemployment and suffering.

Every housewife knows that prices are rising, and rising prices, unless controlled, will make it more costly and difficult to finance the war. Rising prices, unchecked, will spread confusion in industry and trade; will hinder production and proper distribution of supplies; will make the cost of living rise more rapidly than wages and salaries; will lessen the value of savings; will result in hardship for almost everyone, and especially those with small incomes. And the result of uncontrolled inflation, after the war, when prices drop, will again be depression and unemployment. Prices cannot be controlled without control of wages. Excess profits are, and will continue to be, under rigid control.

Coverage of Wage Stabilization Order

The Order is applicable to the following employers:

- 1—Every employer normally subject to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
- 2—Every employer engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, or war supplies, or the construction of defence projects.

- 3—Every building trades employer with ten or more employees.
- 4—Every other private employer with fifty or more employees.

The Order does not apply to employers in agriculture or fishing, or to hospitals, religious, charitable or educational associations operated on a non-profit basis.

Wage Provisions

Except on written permission of the National War Labour Board, no employer may increase his basic wage rates. This permission can only be given in cases where the Board has found the wage rates to be low. Wage rates which are unduly high will not have to be decreased, but in such cases the Board may order the employer to defer the cost of living bonus.

Cost of Living Bonus

Every employer covered by the Order must pay to all his employees except those above the rank of foreman a wartime cost of living bonus. Effective November 15, each employer already paying a bonus under PC 7440 of December 16, 1940, shall add to such bonus an amount based on the rise in the cost of living index for October 1941, unless ordered by the Board to determine the current amount of the bonus.

Effective February 15, 1942, each employer who has not been paying a cost of living bonus must begin to pay a bonus based on the rise in the index for October, 1941, and January, 1942, unless ordered by the Board to base the bonus on the rise in the cost of living over a longer period.

The bonus is calculated on the following basis: For each rise of one point in the cost of living the amount of the bonus shall be 25 cents per week, except for male workers under 21 years of age and female workers, who, if employed at basic rates of less than \$25.00 per week, shall receive a bonus of 1 percent of their basic wage rates.

These bonuses will be adjusted quarterly every three months.

Administration

The Order will be administered by five National Boards under the direction of the National War Labour Board. Labour and employers will be represented on each of these Boards. Written for the announcement of these Boards to which inquiries concerning the application of the Order should be directed.

Whole-Hearted Support Required

Your Government knows that this policy, as it affects labour, industry, commerce, and agriculture, demands a degree of restriction to which Canadians are not accustomed, and is directly a wartime measure. It will demand self-discipline and self-control. It will need the whole-hearted support of everyone who has the well-being of his fellow citizens at heart. But by loyal co-operation, Canadians can have much more assurance that the fears, sense of insecurity, the suffering and profiteering which inflation always brings, will neither interfere now in the winning of this war, nor in the recovery and reconstruction of Canada and the Canadian way of living after the war is over.

Issued under the authority of
Hon. N. A. McARTY,
Minister of Labour

SALVAGE SHOULD HIT HIGH DURING WINTER MONTHS

Department of National War Services, Ottawa. You have heard of the "salvage" campaign, but have you heard that a new high mark in salvage is expected in Canada during the winter months.

"We are looking forward to increased collections all along the line," said William Knightley, director of the campaign against waste. "Canadians are becoming acutely conscious of the value of salvage and of the need to conserve